The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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THE BASHFUL MAN.

Let him who has never suffered from the horrors of bashfulness pass by this article. But he who knows the exquisite misery of a temperament, whose very nature almost shuts him out from human sympathy, while it opens upon him the full sluices of laughter and ridicule, he only should read it, for he only can understand this chapter of my sufferings.

It is but a specimen of my life, and as my object is only to give a specimen of the numerous predicaments that incessantly beset me the moment I appear in ladies' society, I shall merely speak of those that befell me at the only dinner in Paris to which I was invited.

Though laden with introductory letters I never delivered another.

I pass by the various efforts I made before I could muster sufficient resolution to deliver to Madame O——, the letter that procured for me, and a friend that came with me, the dinner in question. I pass by, too, my trepidation at the everlasting peal at which the door-bell responded to my timid touch. I pass by also, several minor blunders, such as asking the porter to direct us to "la chambre de Madame—meaning, of course, her drawing room. Suffice it to say that my less nervous companion, dictionary in hand, boldly led the way; that having traversed a goodly number of courts and stairs we at length arrived safely at an ante-room, where stood a servant before a pair of folding doors, which he threw wide open, and announced us by a pair of names that we never should have recognized as our own, had we met them elsewhere.

Already agitated, and perspiring with nervous trepidation, this ostentatious mode of entrance, so different from the republican sympathy to which I was accustomed, was the finishing blow to my courage. I slunk silently behind my unabashed companion and endeavored to control the tremor that shook me like an ague fit. Madame O——— rose to receive us; and, as we approached her it became necessary for me to deploy from behind my friend. But in so doing, I did not notice a large pet dog, who was comfortably stretched on a red velvet cushion, lay napping beside his mistress, directly in my path. On I went, anxious only to get through the introductory ceremonies as soon as possible, and then seek some remote corner where,

> "The world forgetting, by the world forgot,
> I might escape all notice or remark."

But, truly says the proverb, "Man proposes but God disposes;" and very unfortunate were their dispositions for my intention. As I hastened on, all glowing with confusion, and begun my bow, I stumbled over the detested pet, and was suddenly precipitated head-foremost, like an ancient battering ram, into the lap of an elegant young lady, whom the Fates would have sitting in that particular spot. In my headlong career, I overturned a countryman of my own, who was seated next to her, balancing himself on the two hind legs of his chair. To save himself, he instantly grasped the back of her chair, and his weight at her rear, acting at the same time that I was hurled at her in front, decided all hesitation, and over we rolled together, the chairs uppermost. The vile cur, who had been at the bottom of the whole mischief, taking advantage of the opportunity, now attacked me in the rear, in a highly effective manner, and receiving a hearty kick in return, added his infernal howling to the chorus of dismay that now filled the apartment. Happily the female sufferer in the melee engrossed all the sympathy and attention of the company, but I well knew that in the short time which had elapsed since I entered the room, I had made three mortal enemies, of a lady, a man and a dog.

For my own part, as soon as I had extracted myself from the terrible crash, I retreated into the most remote and obscure corner, there to hide behind the guests my overwhelming mortification.

The call to dinner seemed to offer relief to my embarrassment, for I hoped that would engross every one's attention, which now, I was sure, must be occupied with my awkwardness.

Following the company into the dining-room, I saw each plate contained a card, on which was written the name of the guest who was to occupy that place. Every one seemed to find his own place, as if by magic; but for me—four or five times did I make the circuit of the table, looking in vain for mine. Indeed, I might have continued running about unnoticed among the crowd of servants, all dinner time, had not Madame O———'s eye at length detected me as I circled round and round with hysterically increasing rapidity, eyes dim with confusion, and a clammy perspiration oozing from every pore; guided to my proper place I sank into my chair, exhausted with mortification. Here again I found myself embarrassed with my hat, which I grasped with desperate pertinacity. This I at length disposed of, as I thought at the time, with wonderful ingenuity, for I hung it by the brim between my knees, spreading my handerchief over its open cavity.

My seat was next to a young lady, whom of course, I was expected to entertain. I entertain! Wofully, indeed, had I already entertained the company, but I found myself infinitely better fitted to entertain the company *en masse* than *singulatim*.

The ordinary routine of French dinner now commenced. Soup and bouilli, fish, fowl and flesh, while a regular series of servants appeared each instant at our elbows, inviting us to partake of a thousand different dishes and many kinds of wine, all under strings of names that gave me not the remotest idea of their nature. Despairing at length of understanding the servants, or of being understood by them, I abandoned myself to a desperate compliance, saying only, "*oui*" and accepting everything that was offered me, eating, meanwhile, with most heroic application.

Thus matters went on, till in an evil moment, my fair neighbor, weary of my taciturnity, at length herself began a conversation by asking how I was pleased with the opera?

The question was put at an unlucky instant; I was just raising a large morsel of potato to my mouth, and in order to reply as quickly as possible, I hastily thrust it in, intending to swallow it as hastily. Heavens! It was hot as burning lava. What could I do! The lady's eyes were fixed on me, awaiting a reply to her question. But my mouth was in flames. In vain I rolled the burning morsel hither and thither, rocking my head, while my eyes, which involuntarily I had fixed on her, were straining from their sockets.

She regarded my grimaces with such an expression of amazement as one would naturally have, under the circumstances, who was ignorant of their cause. My mouth was now flayed with the burning mass—to think of swallowing it seemed like facing certain death, so, quietly abandoning the point, I opened my mouth to its utmost, and out dropped the infernal firebrand upon my plate.

Not the slightest tendency to a smile visibly ruffled the countenance of my fair companion. She soothingly condoled with me, my misfortune, then gradually led the conversation to a variety of topics, till I began to forget even my own blunders, and even ventured to hope, nay to congratulate myself, that the catalogue of my calamities was completed for the day.

"Let no one call himself happy before death," said Solon; and he said wisely.—My cup was not yet full. Before us stood a dish of cauliflower nicely done in butter. This I naturally enough took for a custard pudding, which it sufficiently resembled, and when my fair neighbor enquired if I was fond of "*chou-fleur*," I verily took it to be the French for custard pudding, and so high was my panegyric of it, that my plate was soon bountifully laden with it.—Alas! one single mouthful was enough to dispel my illusion. Would to heaven that the "*chou-fleur*" had vanished along with it. But that remained bodily, and I gazed in despair on the mass that loomed up like Vesuvius before me, and my heart died within me.

I could almost as readily have swallowed an equal quantity of soft soap, but ashamed to confess my mistake, I struggled manfully on against the diabolical compound. I endeavored to sap the heap at its base; and shutting my eyes and opening my mouth, to inhume as large masses as I could without stopping to taste it. But my stomach soon began to revolt. It happened at this juncture that in the earnestness and rapidity of my exertions to despatch the task before me, my plate some how got over the edge of the table, and as I leaned forward in my desperate work, I tilted it up, and down slid the disgusting mass into my lap. My handkerchief, unable to bear so weighty a load, bent under it, and a great portion of it was thus safely deposited in my hat.

The plate instantly righted itself, and as I glanced my eye around the table and saw that no one had noticed my disaster, I inwardly congratulated myself that the nauseous deception was so happily disposed of. Resolving not to be detected, I hastily rolled my handkerchief together with all its remaining contents, and whipped it into my pocket.

The dinner table was at length deserted for the drawing room, and I sought out what I considered a safe resting place for my hat, which I dared not carry longer in my hand, and threw a piece of paper into the crown to hide the cauliflower from view, should any one chance, in seeking for his own hat to look into mine.

On my return to the parlor I chanced to be again seated by my lady companion of the dinner table. Our conversation was mutually resumed and we were in the midst of an animated talk, when a huge spider was seen running like a race horse, up her arm. "Take it off, take it off!" she shrieked in terrified tones, that attracted the attention of the whole company. I was always afraid of spiders—so to avoid touching him with my hand, I caught my handkerchief from my pocket and clapped it at once upon the miscreant, who was already mounting over her temple with rapid strides.

Gracious goodness! I had forgotten the cauliflower! which now plastered over her face like a poultice, effectually killing the spider, and blinding an eye of the lady, while the streamlets of melted butter glided gently down her beautiful neck and bosom.

"Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu!" gasped the astonished fair one. "Mon Dieu!" was echoed from every mouth.

"Have you cut your head?" inquired one. "No! No!—the spider, the spider, Monsieur has crushed the spider!"

"What a quantity of entrails!" ejaculated an astonished Frenchman, unconsciously, to himself.

Well might he be astonished. The spray of the execrable vegetable had splattered her dress from head to foot. For myself, the moment the accident occurred, I had mechanically returned my handkerchief to my pocket but much of its contents remained within it.

"What a monster it must have been," exclaimed a young lady as she helped to relieve my victim from her cruel plight; "I declare, I should think it had been living on cauliflower."

At that moment I felt some one touch me, and turning, I saw the friend who had come with me.

"Look at your pantaloons," he whispered.

Already half dead with confusion at the disaster I had caused, I cast my eyes upon my once white garments, and saw at a glance the horrible extent of my dilemma. I had been sitting upon the fated pocket and had crushed out the liquid butter and the soft paste-like vegetable, which had daubed and dripped down, till it seemed as if I was actually dissolving in my pantaloons.

Darting from the spot, I sprang to the place where I had left my hat, but before I could reach it a sudden storm of wrath was heard at the door.

"Sacr-r-e! beast! Sacr-r-e!" rolling like a watchman's rattle, mingled with other epithets and names that an angry Frenchman never spares, were heard rising like a fierce tempest without the door.

Suddenly there was a pause, a gurgling choking sound, and then the storm of wrath broke out with renewed fury.

I seized my hat and opened the door and the whole matter was soon explained. We had exchanged hats! and there he stood, the soft cauliflower gushing down his cheeks, blinding his eyes, filling his mouth, hair, moustache, ears and whiskers.

Never shall I forget that spectacle!

There he stood astride like the Colossus at Rhodes, and stooping gently forward, his eyes forcibly closed, his arms held drooping out from his body and dripping cauliflower and butter at every pore.

I staid no longer, but retaining his hat, I rushed from the scene, jumped into a cab and arriving home, buried myself, in the solitude of my lodging, forever from the world.

The Swedes in Maine—Their Habits and Styles of Dress.

A correspondent has been writing some letters about the new Swedish colony in the northern part of Maine. The account of their personal habits and dress is interesting as follows:

"Do tell us about them, how they look and what they wear?" "Nearly all that have been described possess dark hair and eyes." "I thought the Swedes were always light," suggested somebody. And generally they are. These few were exceptions, and came from the south of Sweden. The most of them are short and thick of stature, with round, florid faces, light flaxen hair, and small, round, exceedingly light, blue eyes, which, though they are both pleasant and intelligent, seem dull compared with sharp, restless Yankee orbs. They have long foreheads, and plump, protruding cheeks, giving a rotund appearance to the face, rather the reverse of handsome, and to which the men add by shaving their beards low, round and close. Yet a look of honesty radiates from all their countenances, and one feels that they are faces to be trusted. They move and speak with a deliberate air, as if each word and deed were of the utmost importance and to be duly considered, and give the impression of a most honorable, industrious, sober and law-abiding people. All the inhabitants round about speak in terms of highest praise of their sobriety, peacefulness and thrift. To own a piece of land and acquire some property that they may call their own seems to be a pervading ambition, and not for mere temporary existence, but a looking ahead into the future. Such a people can scarcely fail to make the best citizens, and there is now no reason to doubt that such will be the satisfactory result. In manners they are modest and retiring, but noticeably kind, obliging and courteous. To strangers they show the politest attentions, and tender them the warmest hospitalities.—

They are kindly considerate of each other's happiness and welfare, and train their children into strictest habits of morality, obedience and politeness. Their dress is at present a strange mixture of American and Swedish costumes. Those who retain the national dress wear wooden shoes, made long and low, painted black, and with high heels and pointed or turned-up toes. The dress of the men does not otherwise differ from the various costumes seen in our own country, save that they are of somewhat antiquated patterns.—The costumes of the women and children are quaint and queer enough. The women and girls all wear handkerchiefs made of the nicest silk, folded with great care over their heads, and tied firmly but softly under their chins, looking very odd to be sure, but at the same time both sensible, pretty and comfortable. A long, narrow apron, is also an indispensable appendage to a complete toilet. The dress itself has generally a straight, full skirt, with one or two tucks, a plain, short, round waist, and short, straight sleeves. The little children look funny enough, clad precisely like father and mother. The panted, vested and coated litttle boys, and the nice little maidens in long dresses, narrow aprons and kerchiefs, demurely and soberly tied under the chin, present the appearance of dwarfed editions of manhood and womanhood. Some of the ladies have dispensed with the kerchief, and supplanting their places are successfully attempting chignons, surmounted by flat straw hats.—Quite a number of silk dresses, a few gold chains and some nice jewelry were also conspicuous. It is also to be remembered that these colonists are by no means poor, but brought with them a great deal of baggage and money amounting to some $17,000. W. W. Thomas, of Portland, acting as a free banker for the Swedes, has forwarded to them by bills of exchange from Sweden some $23,000 additional.

Attorney General Akerman tendered his resignation, in accordance with the verbal request of the President, on the 19th inst. The resignation is to take effect on the 10th of January next. Hon. Geo. H. Williams was immediately nominated by the President for the vacancy, and confirmed at once by the Senate.

A meeting of physicians was held in New York city on the 14th inst., to take steps to secure legislation against quackery and abortion.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.

A Dunker Love Feast.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* gives a long and animated account of a visit to the "Dunkers" in Pennsylvania. The following are extracts:

AN ELECTION FOR PREACHER.

About the middle of the afternoon I perceived a speaker to be giving some directions, and I asked the woman near me what he had said. One answered and said something about "Wahl halten fur prediger," by which I perceived that the election for a preacher was now to take place. Both brethren and sisters were to vote; not to select from a certain set of candidates, however, but at random, among the congregation or family, as it is sometimes called, (for "all ye are brethren.")

In the room above stairs were the Bishop or Elder and an assistant to receive the votes. This Bishop we might call the father of this family, which has four preachers and as many meeting houses. The Bishop is always that preacher who is the oldest in the ministry.—Meeting is held by turns in the different houses, occurring only once in six weeks in the large new house which we then occupied.—These particulars, which I gathered in conversation, are, I believe, substantially correct.

During the interval of the election I sat and read—or looked out from my window at the young people—the gayly-dressed girls mostly grouped together. Some of these were probably relatives of the sober members, while some may have come for the ride and the fun, to see and be seen—meetings of this kind being great occasions in the country-side.

The young men stood around on the outside of these groups of girls, some holding their whips and twirling them with the butts resting upon the ground. Of course the young girls were not conscious of the presence of the beaux.

On the front of the house—or rather the back, for, as I have said, the main doors open upon the wood instead of upon the roadside—were more young girls, and plain sisters and brethren.

I asked a nice-looking woman about the election, but she could not tell me, although she wore the plain cap. "Most of the women do around here," she said, and added that Dunker women in meeting had offered to kiss her. "You know they greet each other with a kiss."

After the brethren, the sisters were called up to vote. I laughed in talking to some of the members at the women being allowed to vote in contrast to the usual customs. Mrs. Murphy reckoned it would be different if the women should undertake to vote for Governor or President.

I said to some of the sisters: "Who do you think will be chosen?" But they pleasantly informed me that to talk upon this point was against their rules—it was a matter for internal reflection.

A "LOVE FEAST."

* * * The Love Feast tables were spread, the fasting family was ready to begin, not the supper, but the feet washing! This was more remarkable, because the Testament, their rule of action, relates that, supper being ended, Jesus washed the disciples' feet.

The Bishop arose in his place at the table, and, lamp in one hand and book in the other, read in German the account of the feet washing in John's Gospel.

Four men, who stood in front of him watching his words, started when he said "legte seine Kleider ab" (laid aside his garments), and in imitation took off their coats, and, as the Scripture says, "He took a towel and girded himself," they, or two of them, put on long white aprons tied around the waist. Two washed feet and two wiped, and then he who was thus ministered unto was kissed by one or both of the ministering brethren. I was a little surprised that two should perform that office, when Jesus is said to have performed it alone, but Mrs. R. told me that as the church was one body, it was considered that it made no difference to have two persons.

The four who had ministered took their seats and were served in their turn, four others taking their places, and so on. Upon the sisters' side of the house, on a front bench, the sisters were, in a similar manner, performing the same ordinance.

At length they broke their fast. From two to four persons, each with a spoon, ate together from one pan of soup, very quietly, fifty feeding like one, so to speak, the absence of sound proceeded in part from the absence of earthen plates. Then they cut from the meat and from the quarter loaves, partook of the butter, these being all the food. There was no salt nor any other condiment. The occasional bowl was for water. I suppose that most persons would think that there had been

ENOUGH KISSING

of the kind; but about this time a young Bishop, an assistant, stood at the centre of the main tables, and after some remarks shook hands with the sister upon his left and kissed the brother upon his right, and from brother to brother, and from sister to sister, the kiss went round the congregation.

Meantime, the assistant Bishop divided the bread, or cakes, which were unleavened and sweetened. He directed the members, while eating the bread, to reflect upon the sufferings of the Savior. His manner was devout and impressive. As he and Bishop D—— passed around among the women, distributing the bread, the former repeated several times, in a sonorous voice, these or similar words: "*Das brod das wir brechen ist des Gemeinschaft des Leibes Christi.*" "The bread that we break is the communion of the body of Christ."

The wine, which smelt strong, was the juice of the grape, and made in the neighborhood. An aged Bishop from another congregation made some observation, and while speaking marked the length of something upon his finger. Mrs. B. said that he was showing the size of the thorns in the crown.

She added, "They are there yet." I looked at her in much surprise, wondering whether she believed in the preservation of the actual thorns; whereupon she added, "They grow there still. Did you never read it in Bausman's book on the Holy Land? Bausman, the reformed preacher." The simplicity of the surroundings upon this occasion were, it seemed to me, in keeping with those of the original Supper, at which sat the "Carpenter's Son" and the fishermen.

The Jewish Rabbi at the great synagogue of Berlin, Prussia, receives $20,000 a year, which is said to be the largest salary paid voluntarily to any living preacher.

A Railroad Autocrat.

Probably the most powerful corporation in the world is the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Started by rich capitalists, it has extended its Briarean arms in every direction, until it has control of most of the principal lines in the Atlantic States. It is said that it either owns or has a controlling interest in five thousand miles of railway. By purchasing or leasing parallel and competing lines, it obtains a monopoly of the shipping and passenger freights, and this secures them in wielding a gigantic power.

The guiding genius of this immense corporation is Thomas A. Scott, a shrewd, calculating, persistent man, whose ability and untiring energy has achieved a reputation more stupendous than was ever before achieved by any man in the practical walks of life, and who has made his company the most widely known and powerful railroad corporation in the world.—Scott is truly a railroad king, if absolute, unlimited control over men's minds and the complete subjection of their wills constitute a railroad King. He uses the monster money power of his corporation to obtain political power. Formerly, railroads exerted influence only upon financial circles and society. Now, they aspire to carry elections and shape the destinies of States and nations. Within the past month, this man Thomas A. Scott has been seriously brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency by three or four of the leading Democratic journals of the country. While we do not think this movement likely to succeed, it is alarming as showing the rapid growth of mere money power and the consequent dwarfing of intellectual influence in the politics of the country. The time may come, and ill betide the country if ever it does come, when money will elect our Governors and Presidents, and railroad Kings be the real sovereigns of the country.—*Wil. Star.*

Cost of the Mammoth Cave.

Colonel Crogan, to whose family it belongs, was a citizen of Louisville. He visited Europe some forty years ago, and found himself frequently inquired of concerning the great American wonder. Though living so close he had never visited it, and had heard it seldom mentioned where he resided. Upon his return home he visited it, was entranced with its wonders, and resolved to make it his property. He bought it for $10,000 and was soon offered $100,000 for his bargain. In his will he so entailed it that it should remain for several generations in his family, coupling its wide notoriety with his own name. There are nearly 2,000 acres in the estate, though such is the magnitude of the cave, that it evidently runs under the property of hundreds of land owners. No survey has ever been permitted of the cave. This precaution is taken to prevent the opening of any artificial entrance. The cave extends [illegible] miles in different directions, and there is probably many a farmer of Edmondson sitting in his cabin immediately over the grand cavern, utterly ignorant that the finest gentlemen are walking with wonder waiting on every step, under his corn and potato patches.

Keep the Skin Clean.

The amount of liquid matter which passes through the microscopic tubes of the skin in twenty-four hours, in an adult person of sound health, is about sixteen fluid ounces, or one pint. One ounce of the sixteen is solid matter, made up of organic or inorganic substances, which, if allowed to remain in the system for a brief space of time, would cause death. The rest is water. Besides the water and solid matter, a large amount of carbonic acid, a gaseous body, passes through the tubes; so we cannot fail to see the importance of keeping them in perfect working order, removing obstructions by frequent applications of water, or by some other means. Suppose we obstruct the functions of the skin by varnishing a person completely with a compound impervious to moisture. How long will he live? Not over six hours, The experiment was once tried on a child in Florence. Pope Leo the Tenth, on the occasion of his accession to the papal chair, wished to have a living figure to represent the Golden Age, and so he gilded a poor child all over with varnish and gold leaf. The child died in a few hours. If the fur of a rabbit or the skin of a pig be covered with a solution of india-rubber in naphtha, the animal ceases to breathe in two hours.

Womanly Modesty.

Man loves the mysterious. A cloudless sky, the full-blown rose, leaves around him unmoved, but the violet which hides its blushing beauties behind the bush, and the moon when she emerges from beneath a cloud, are to him sources of inspiration and of pleasure. Modesty is to merit what shade is to figures in painting—it gives it boldness and prominence. Nothing adds more to female beauty than modesty; it sheds around the countenance a halo of light, which is borrowed from virtue. Botanists have given the rosy hue which tinges the cup of the white rose the name of "maiden blush." This pure and delicate hue is the only paint Christian virgins should use; it is the richest ornament. A woman without modesty is like a flower diffusing an unwholesome odor, which the prudent gardener will throw from him. Her destiny is melancholy, for it terminates in shame and repentance.—Beauty passes like the flowers of the albo, which blooms and dies in a few hours; but modesty gives the female character charms which supply the place of the transitory freshness of youth.

Like Child Like Man.

It is told of Henry the IV., of France, that he twice whipped his son, Louis the XIII, with his own hand; the first time because he had taken such a dislike to a gentleman, that his servile attendants could only appease him by pretending to shoot with a pistol without ball the object of his aversion, the second time for crushing the head of a sparrow. Though small in comparison with the unjust punishment he had inflicted, his mother objected to this discipline of her son. "Pray to God," replied Henry, "that I may live, for when I'm gone, he will ill treat you."

The experience of the king had taught him that cruelty seldom knows any distinction, and that he who begins by crushing the heads of sparrows in sport, would end by directing his venom against the mother that bore him. The prediction was verified to the letter.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.—This number closes the 19th volume of the *People's Press*, and we take occasion to return our thanks for the liberal and increasing patronage bestowed upon our humble efforts as journalists, tendering to our friends, one and all, the compliments of the season, a "happy new year."

In the future as in the past, we will endeavor to furnish our readers with a live newspaper, hoping to merit a continuance of past favors.

The New Apportionment.

The bill regulating the number of Representatives allowed each State, passed the House of Representatives on the 15th inst. It provides that the House shall consist of 283 members, instead of 243, as at present. The only two States that lose members are New Hampshire and Vermont, each losing one member. Nearly all the other States gain. North Carolina gains one member. The distribution is as follows:

Maine 5, New Hampshire 2, Vermont 2, Massachusetts 11, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut, 4, New York 32, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 26, Delaware 1, Maryland 6, Virginia 9, North Carolina 8, South Carolina 5, Georgia 9, Alabama 7, Mississippi 6, Louisiana 5, Ohio 20, Kentucky 10, Tennessee 9, Indiana 12, Illinois 19, Missouri 13, Arkansas 4, Michigan 9, Florida 1, Texas 6, Iowa 9, Wisconsin 8, Colorado 4, Minnesota 3, Oregon 1, Kansas 3, West Virginia 3, Nevada, 1, Nebraska 1.

This new apportionment transfers political power in the House from the Eastern and Middle States, to the Western and Southern States, and as the interests of the two latter are similar, it will not be long before they will make themselves felt upon the rising issues of tariff, internal revenue and civil service reform. It was hard for New England to yield her supremacy, and even in her expiring agonies, her representatives, assisted by the radical members generally, deliberately ignored a portion of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides that when any State shall disfranchise any portion of her citizens for other reasons than engaging in rebellion or crime, the portion so disfranchised shall be deducted by proper ratio from the basis of representation. Massachusetts has an educational qualification for her voters, and Rhode Island a property qualification for a certain class of her voters, and had the constitutional provision in this respect been obeyed, each of these States would have lost a Representative. In enacting the Fourteenth Amendment, the radical majority had an eye to the South alone, and forgot that the time might come when its provisions would cut the North as well as the South. Now that the time has come, these provisions are coolly trampled upon in spite of the protests of the Conservative and Democratic members.

An act has been passed by the General Assembly concerning the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts, and providing that in all cases where the Superior Courts in vacation has jurisdiction, and all of the parties unite in the proceedings, they may apply for relief to the Superior Court in vacation, or in term time, at their election. In all cases heretofore acted upon in which said Court in vacation had jurisdiction, it shall be no objection to the order or decree that it was made by the Court in term time.

Mr. J. C. Logan Harris is now the local and general news editor of the Raleigh *Era*, and Col. Hanes desires it to be expressly understood that *he* is not responsible for anything his local may say, or for the opinions he may ventilate. This is, perhaps, all well enough, if not strictly according to rule, for Harris does say some things that must severely try the patience of the more moderate chief editor.

Dr. Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State, has gone to New York to undergo medical treatment, his health having been very bad for some time. We trust he will soon be restored. Apart from his politics, Dr. Menninger is a very worthy and clever gentleman. He came to this State long before he became prominent in politics, invested his capital in good faith, and was doing a flourishing business as a druggist at the time the Republican party selected him as its candidate for the office of Secretary of State. We believe he has discharged the duties of the position fairly and acceptably to all parties.

Major Marcus Erwin has withdrawn from the co-editorship of the Raleigh *Era*, leaving Col. Hanes to make his parting bow for him. The Major probably found it difficult to attend to his large practice in the mountains, and at the same time assist in running a political organ at the capital. In this dilemma he wisely concluded to sacrifice that which brought the fewest dollars into his pocket.

We beg pardon for hitherto neglecting to notice the accession of William M. Davies, Esq., of Henderson county, to the assistant editor's chair on the Raleigh *Carolinian*. Mr. Davies is a young lawyer of recognized natural abilities, and excellent culture. We wish him every success in the perilous vocation he has espoused.

John W. Saunders, Jasper Dugan and Curtis Garnett, confined at Chilot City, Ark., for the murder of the negro lawyer Wynn, were taken by a negro mob and shot dead. The negroes took possession of the town, which they now hold. A number of citizens have fled for safety.

Insurance Legislaton.

Our sister State of Virginia has an excellent law rendering it obligatory upon Insurance Companies of other States, that have agencies, or which do business in Virginia, to make a deposit of a certain per centage, or amount, with the State Treasurer, so that in case these Companies, or any of them, should fail to meet their obligations fairly and squarely, or make a straight out "break" of it, the insurers may have a fund to fall back upon, which they can attach under the former circumstances, or from which they can reclaim their premiums in the latter event.—This reserve insurance fund subserves quite a saving purpose, and we notice that State Treasurer Rye of Virginia recently paid over to Virginia insurers about $50,000 from this fund on account of premiums paid by them to Chicago companies which are now insolvent.

A similar law is needed in this State, and we are glad to see that the Wilmington *Star* and Charlotte *Democrat* have called the attention of the General Assembly to its justice, sound policy and necessity. The *Star* quotes the great State of New York, and urges that "in that State all companies doing business are required to invest capital there. Why cannot our Legislature pass a similar law? Why cannot we pass a law compelling each company, home or foreign, having license to do business here, to invest in North Carolina, say the amount of reserve of every premium collected—by that we mean the amount retained by every company to pay each policy at death." The *Democrat*, commenting upon this, says "something ought to be done by our legislature to guarantee the protection of policy-holders in both life and fire insurence companies. Every company should be compelled to make deposits of a certain amount with the Public Treasurer, so that in case of disagreement between the parties or the refusal of the company to pay an honest loss, the policy-holder could attach the deposit or bring suit here at home, with the prospect of getting a fair settlement."

We agree with both our cotemporaries, and favor a law which will also return to insurers from the general reserve fund, the premiums they have paid to companies that become insolvent, or, at least, such a per centage as the reserve fund can pay. The General Assembly ought to look into this matter, and enact such a law. It would certainly meet with favor from almost everybody except, perhaps, from those interested in the insurance companies.

An Ohio paper, Republican in politics, but hostile to Grant and extreme radicalism proposes a Reform Presidential ticket for next year, with Hon. Jacob D. Cox, Republican, of Ohio, as President, and Hon. John Quincy Adams, Democrat, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. This, no doubt, is an excellent ticket, so far as the gentlemen individually are concerned, but we fear it is open to one slight objection. Gen. Cox, like the gifted Senator Schurz of Missouri, is not eligible to the Presidency. He is not as the Constitution requires, "a natural born citizen" of the United States, he having first seen the light of day at Montreal, Canada, some forty-five years ago. It is to be regretted, on some accounts, that this "birth" provision in the Constitution stands in the way of some of our most gifted and honored statesmen; yet, we would not have it changed, if for no other reason than because the Constitution has been tampered with too much already, and we are in favor of preserving as much of our fathers' handwork as we possibly can. Every alteration made in the Constitution opens the door for other alterations, and, were they permitted to do so, the political tinkers would keep on patching and soldering that sacred instrument until paralyzed by the crack of doom.

The joint Legislative Committee on Constitutional Reform, after carefully examining the various bills referred to them, have made a report recommending the passage of a bill embodying the various amendments most pressingly required. The principal features of this bill, which will probably be modified when it comes up for consideration, are as follows:

The provisions concerning the State debt are to be stricken out; so are those relating to the township system, the code commission, the Superintendent of Public Works. The number of judges are to rotate on their circuits. Biennial sessions of the Legislature are provided for and biennial terms of executive officers. Persons shall not hold two offices at the same time. The Legislature shall have power to change the form of county government and the probate business, to distribute the jurisdiction of all courts except the Supreme Court, to establish Superior Courts if needful, and to regulate the several systems. The indigent insane, deaf, dumb and blind only to be taken care of by the State.

The Asheville *Citizen* is growling over what it calls "great carelessness or missmanagement among the mail route agents on our Eastern lines." We sympathize with our friend of the *Citizen*, but we have had occasion to look into the matter, and have been convinced that the mail route agents have tried, and are still trying, to remedy many of the evils complained of. The fault rests, not so much with them, as with the folks at Washington.

The Legislature adjourned on the 22nd inst., until the 2nd of January. No pay to be received during the recess. This looks like the members were waking up to their duties, and we hope the new year will bring us such legislation as will reassure our people and encourage them to put their "shoulders to the wheel" with renewed energy.

The people over the mountains are indignant at the eccentric movements of the Commission appointed to look after the assets of the Western North Carolina Rail Road, and think that a great deal of suspicious "honey-fuggling" has been going on between the Commissioners and Littlefield & Co. They are all in the dark as to what has been accomplished, and are now demanding light on the subject. They have been regaled with groundless reports and magnificent promises, until they have become tired of such fare, and now want to know exactly "what is what." The last number of the Asheville *Citizen* gives voice to the popular discontent, and opens on the R. R. commissioners in a manner that is no wise equivocal. There is a growing feeling of dissatisfaction all over the State, wherever the people are interested in particular roads, and they are demanding to be let into the secrets of their railroad managements and to know what has become of their money. This demand will finally become imperative and irresistible, and it had better be met at once with as clean an exhibit as possible, or there will be such an overhauling during the campaign next summer as will rake the skin off some mismanaging directories.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Musical Entertainment, given at the Academy on Wednesday the 20th inst., was creditable to all, the young ladies performing their parts with precision and promptness. The programme was carefully prepared and very appropriate to the occasion. It is difficult to discriminate where all performed their parts so well, and we congratulate all interested, upon the satisfactory result.

The church on Christmas Eve was unusually crowded and the service solemn and impressive. The time-honored customs were all observed, and the bright and joyful faces of the little ones were pleasant to look upon.

The weather was cold and sleety on Friday last. On Saturday a thaw set in, followed in the evening with a heavy shower accompanied by thunder and lightning. Since then the weather has been mild and misty, clearing up on Wednesday somewhat cooler.

The Colored Sunday School Entertainment at the African Church on the evening of Christmas Day, was witnessed by a large congregation of both races. The children gave evidence of careful training by acquitting themselves well. The teachers certainly deserve much credit for their efforts in behalf of the colored children in our midst.

The Salem Brass Band gave one of their popular concerts at the Court-House on Tuesday last. Unfortunately the weather was unfavorable for a general turnout. The music was good, and "Kaiser and his Dorg" were inimitable. We hope our young friends will repeat the entertainment, as many have expressed their regret in not being able to attend.

Vick's Floral Guide for 1872 is the most beautiful annual of the kind we have ever seen. A good photograph of Mr. Vick graces the front page, and the colored boquet of Pansies is true to nature. Every direction necessary for the cultivation and care of flowers is given in plain terms and there is no reason why every person cannot have a bed of flowers in his garden.

We have tried Mr. Vick's seed, and find them all right when planted according to his directions.

See advertisement on last page.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!—At the Refreshment Fair for the benefit of Elm Street Sunday School, on this (Friday) evening. Don't forget to attend.

LARGE TURNIP.—Mr. A. Nifong, of Davidson County, sent us a fine turnip, weighing eight pounds.

HEAVY HOGS.—Alfred Hargrave, Esq., of Lexington, slaughtered some fine hogs. One, three years old, weighed 575 pounds; and fourteen hogs, from 12 to 18 months old, averaged 261 lbs.

Hats and Bonnets for sale at cost at Mrs. J. G. Douthit's new Millinery Store.

SUPREME COURT.—The supreme court meets in Raleigh on the first Monday in January, 1872, the Hon. Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice of North Carolina, presiding. The business of this body for the January term will be taken up in the following routine:

First week first and second districts.
Second week, fourth and fifth districts.
Third week, third and seventh districts.
Fourth week, eighth and ninth districts.
Fifth week, tenth and eleventh districts.
Sixth week twelfth and sixth districts.

Applicants for license to practice law will be examined on Monday of the first week. The order of examination will run as follows: Rights of property, Practice and pleading, and the Code of Civil Procedure.

Surveyors of Distilleries, 360 in number, have been dismissed, and the functions heretofore performed by them will be discharged by assistant assessors.

North Carolina Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20.

SENATE—The bill to amend sec. 32, chap. 35, revised code, passed its several readings. [Provides for 23 peremptory chalenges in cases where life is involved, and four in all other cases for each person on trial, whether singly or jointly indicted.]

The resoluton in regard to the lease of the N. C. R. R., was taken up. [The resolution instructs the fraud commission to thoroughly investigate the matter in all particulars.] Mr. Johnston of Buncombe, moved to amend the resolution by raising a joint committee of the General Assembly to investigate the matter; adopted.—The resolution then passed its several readings.

The bill for the general relief of Sheriffs and Tax Collectors passed its third reading.

Mr. Withers, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report on the resolution of inquiry in regard to the passage of an usury law: "The Judiciary Committee respectfully report that in their opinion, this General Assembly could not pass an act to control the National Banks chartered under laws of Congress, and there are restrictions in the charters sufficient to prevent the collection of exhorbitant interest. This General Assembly can restrain by proper provision in the charters of any State Banks from their taking excessive interest. The committee think it would be unwise and ruinous to enact an usury law, or to attempt in any way to interfere in limiting the rights of individuals in making contracts for the loan of money.

THURSDAY, Dec. 21.

SENATE—Mr. Jones introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is currently reported that Charles B. Blandon, A. E. Warren and William Lowry, citizens of Cleveland county, North Carolina, have been heretofore arrested by soldiers of the U. S. army acting under the orders of certain officers of that army, without warrant of law, and that such citizens have been removed beyond the limits of this State and are imprisoned in the State of South Carolina.

Now, therefore, be it Resolved, by the Senate of North Carolina, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to communicate to this body what information, if any, has come to him of the capture, removal and detention of the above named citizens.

[Two of the above persons, Lowry and Warren have been released from the prison at Yorkville.]

HOUSE—The bill to require State officers to submit estimates of expenses passed its several readings.

FRIDAY, Dec. 22.

SENATE—The bill incorporating the Bank of Hillsboro passed.

The bill for the relief of the W. N. C. R. R., authorizing the Treasurer to pay $225,000 to certain creditors was postponed to 2nd January.

The bill to exempt the active Firemen of Charlotte from juries, militia and road duty, passed its several readings, was engrossed and sent to the House.

THE HOUSE, among other unimportant business, passed the Senate bill, incorporating the Bank of Hillsboro

On motion of Mr. Withers, the bill to amend the charter of the North Western N. C. Railroad Company, was taken up and passed its readings.

Legislature adjourned to January 2nd.

Bill to Exchange Stocks of the State for Bonds, as it passed the Senate.

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the Public Treasurer and Attorney General shall advertise in such newspapers as they may select and invite proposals for an exchange of the stocks held by the State in any railroad or other corporation for the bonds by which the State acquired such or any other bonds of the State (not special tax) where the stock is not specifically pledged for the redemption of bonds issued to such corporation; such bids shall be opened on a day appointed, and those terms be accepted which may be most advantageous for the State: *Provided*, That in no event shall any of the said stocks be exchanged for less than their par value, or less than three bonds of same nominal value issued in aid of Chatham Railroad January 1st, 1863. And, *Provided further*, no stock in the North Carolina Railroad be exchanged unless in the same offer it is proposed to take twenty shares of stock in the N. C. Railroad, ten shares in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company (Eastern Division,) and to pay therefor two bonds of $1,000 each of the State issued to the North Carolina Railroad under Acts of 1848-'49, Chapter 82, or 1854-'55, Chapter 32, one bond of $1,000 issued to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad under Acts 1853-'55, Chapter 232, or Acts of 1856, Chapter 74 and 76, and two bonds of $1,000, issued to the Western North Carolina Railroad, (Eastern Division,) Acts of 1866-'67 Chapter 106.

Sec. 2. That any Railroad or other corporation which has heretofore received bonds of the State in exchange for bonds of said corporation or persons holding such State bonds shall be entitled to a surrender of the bonds of such corporation upon the return to the treasury of any State bond of equal amount issued under the acts of the General Assembly or ordinances of the Convention authorizing such exchange, and upon a return of all bonds issued under any particular act or ordinance the corporation shall be entitled to a cancellation and surrender of any mortgage executed to the State for securing payment of such corporation bonds or State bonds; coupons on said bonds may be exchanged in like manner and cut off and retained on either side to make equality.

Sec. 3. To facilitate the exchange proposed in this act, the State does hereby relinquish all claim for stock in the Western Railroad above one million one hundred dollars, and surrender to the said Company $225,000 coupons now in the State Treasury withheld on a former exchange of Company bonds for stock in said Railroad, and also the State does hereby relinquish all claims to stock in said Company above six hundred thousand dollars upon the return to the Treasury of the $500,000 of Wilm. Char. & Rutherford Company bonds and coupons heretofore issued to said Western Railroad Company: *Provided*, That any person acquiring a share of State Stock in said corporation, shall be entitled to all rights and privileges with the private stockholders in voting and in the election of the directors whose number shall be determined by the stockholders of said Company. The State also relinquishes all claim to stock in the Western North Carolina Railroad above four millions of dollars.

Sec. 4. That as soon as the proportion of shares of stock for which the State appoints one Director in any corporation is exchanged, the right of the State to appoint such Director shall cease and determine and one Director to be selected by lot shall be deducted from the number appointed on the part of the State, and upon acceptance of this act by any corporation and such guarantees given for the fulfilment as shall be deemed sufficient by the Treasurer and Attorney General, and further right to representation by the State either by directors or proxy shall cease and determine.

Sec. 5. That as soon as may be practicable the Public Treasurer shall receive the bonds offered in exchange, and in the presence of the Auditor and Attorney General shall cancel the same. It shall also be his duty to transfer the stocks and execute such conveyances of the other interest hereinbefore mentioned as shall be deemed necessary, such conveyance to be in a form approved by the Attorney General.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Auditor to make a minute of what shall be done by the Treasurer in the premises, and to make therefrom such entries in the books of his office as may secure a just accountability on the part of the Treasurer because of the transaction hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 7. The Public Treasurer shall make special reports upon the subject of this act to the General Assembly at every session.

Sec. 8. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

STATE ITEMS.

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society have determined to invite the assembling of "An Agricultural Convention" in the city of Raleigh for the purpose of securing unity of action, and efficient co-operation of those directly interested in Agricultural pursuits. After consultation with many members of the General Assembly now in session, it has been determined to fix the day on the 11th day of January next.

It is requested that the farmers of every county and all Agricultural Societies and Clubs shall appoint delegates to attend this Convention.

The farming interests of the State are undeniably depressed. To ascertain, if practicable, the causes of this depression, to endeavor to provide a remedy, to secure unity of purpose, and strength of action, in enforcing such remedy, are well worthy all the efforts of the best people of North Carolina. A cordial invitation is extended to members of similar Conventions in other States, and to all who may desire to co-operate with us in this important object.

KEMP P. BATTLE, Pres't,
N. C. Agr'l Society.

In the preliminary report of the Southern Claims Commission, published in the *National Republican* of Washington, we find, says the Wilmington *Star*, the following claims allowed and disallowed for North Carolina. Congress has yet to act upon the allowed claims, and perhaps that body will *not* allow some of them:

Allowed,—Wm. Peace, $305; Henry C. Lashlee, $218; Ira Olive, $95; Wm. W. Andrews, $1,095; John Q. Adams, $306; Mrs. Malinda Howle, $490.

Disallowed.—John F. Phifer, Kearny Upchurch, T. B. Smith, R. T. Norris, James H. Rhodes, Daniel Gooch, Geo. A. Hoalt, Martha Jones, A. M. Nelson, M. P. Stone, James Gower, Anderson Glenn, Willaford Upchurch, Ambrose Overbaugh, Arthur J. Hill, David H. Gardner, Thomas Womble, Miss N. C. Stewart, James M. Bell, Wm H. Bennett, T. T. Dail, Samuel Dupree, George W. Atkins, Jonas P. Levy.

Although the present annual product of the gold mines in North Carolina is about $100,000, yet only $14,522.81, or less than one-sixth is sent for assay to the Branch Mint at Charlotte. The Mint at Philadelphia this year received $58,308 of North Carolina gold, while the Assay Office at New York received $20,030.78. The Charlotte *Democrat* justly thinks this is not as it should be, and says it may not be generally known that assays, analyses, &c., are made at the Branch in that city as accurately as at the mother Mint, or any of its Branches, and that stamped bars turned out are on the same footing, commercially, as those from the Assay Offices in New York and Denver. The cost of assays is merely nominal, being only one-fourth of one per cent. The Assayer, Mr. C. J. Cowles, is now endeavoring to get a deposit of coin with which to pay depositors, in place of gold bars, and if he succeeds, the interests of all concerned will be greatly promoted.

Rev. Geo. E. Wyche, a Methodist minister recently stationed in Wilkes county, has gone insane. He wandered a week or so ago to Burkeville, Va., where his strange conduct led to his arrest. He was returned to his native State on Sunday week, and was met at Greensboro by friends who conveyed him to the Asylum. On that evening for about fifteen minutes he had a lucid interval, and discussed the scriptures earnestly, learnedly and eloquently, quoting many passages in vindication of his views. Suddenly he inclined his head, and all his sanity was gone.

Brother Yates, of the Charlotte *Democrat*, is severe upon the unsexed females at the North, who go about making speeches on woman's rights, and are thereby depriving themselves of one of their natural rights—the right to be respected. He blazes away in this refreshing style: "If every woman at the North who is now making a fuss about woman's rights had about ten children to nurse and clothe, they would be satisfied with *the rights* which every good household, affords the "better-half." Babies are the best and most valuable furniture of any household, but it would be a pity for them to be raised by such female trash as lecture in public before promiscuous crowds."

The Charlotte *Democrat* speaking of the indictment of prominent citizens by the Federal grand jury in Raleigh, says: "If the officers of the Government want peace, let them discontinue the indictment of citizens before U. S. Courts, and let the parties aggrieved seek satisfaction and redress in the State Courts." The *Democrat* cuts right in to the heart of the matter, when it says: "Cut off the fees of partizan U. S. officers, and there will be fewer indictments."

The County Commissioners of Cleaveland have appointed A. J. Borders as Sheriff, in place of B. F. Logan who has disappeared. It is supposed Logan was afraid that he would be persecuted as a Kuklux, as so many others have been, and so he timidly moved off to some other locality. He ought to have staid if he was innocent, and faced the trouble like a brave man.

One night recently, says the Hickory Tavern *Eagle*, some mean scamp cut the throat of a valuable mare belonging to Mrs. Mathews, a widow lady, living near Happy Home, Burke county, and then turned the animal out of the stable. It wandered off some distance before it bled to death. No punishment is too severe for the wretch who could commit a crime like that.

The Raleigh *Carolinian*, which has been quite severe upon the State Printer for alleged frauds, now says: "This matter has been properly investigated, and is now in a condition to be settled with perfect fairness to all parties concerned, and the State will not lose a cent." Did we not tell you so, at the very time you were raising such a rumpus about it?

A heavy civil suit, involving some sixty thousand dollars, in which T. D. Carter was plaintiff, and Swepson, Hoke and others, defendants, was recently compromised at Buncombe Court, for about fifty per cent. on the claim. It knocked the lawyers out of a juicy thing.

The Charlotte *Democrat* learns that Dr. Ephram Brevard of Lincolnton, was killed on the 14th inst., while on his way to see a patient a few miles from the village. His horse ran away, and throwing him violently against a tree, broke his neck. Dr. Brevard was a young physician of superior talents, and sustained a high character.

A fire occurred in Rutherfordton on Tuesday night of last week, which destroyed the dwelling of Gen. Bryant. Loss between $3,000 and $4,000. It is the old story—carelessness upon the part of a servant.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is something new for jurors to make funny and critical remarks while the eloquent barristers are addressing them. One of them did this the other day in Boston. Whenever the lawyer for the defendant made a point this free-and-easy juror would cry out, "I don't see it," or offer some equally facetious comment. The orator declined to go on if he was to be subjected to this sort of bandinage. It was pretty evident that such a juror as that could not be of much value to the panel, and so, by agreement of counsel, the court, instead of committing the funny man for contempt, excused him from further attendance, which perhaps was what he was aiming at, and the case went on with the remaining and better-bred eleven.

There is a Virginia girl in Wyoming whose aged parents before the war were worth a million of dollars. Peace between the sections brought nothing but poverty to the old people, and for the last three years their noble daughter has kept them from actual want by working among the farmers by the day. During last harvest she made $18 a week in the fields. She has the true Southern spirit, and will not accept a cent of charity from anybody.

The Legislature of Alabama agreed to pay three lawyers, employed in the Stanton Railroad suit at Knoxville, $20,000.—One of these, General James H. Clanton, was killed, and left his family poor. The other two, Messrs. Stone and Clopton, transferred their interest in the fee of $20,000 to General Clanton's widow. A deed like this of two lawyers, neither rich, redeems an age and country. Selfishness and love of money blacken every page of current history.

A church is in process of construction in the village of Mumford, New York, which when finished will be a decided curiosity. It is being built of petrifications, taken from a swamp near by, consisting of roots, leaves, twigs, muck, &c., together with limestone; the blocks being cut so as to show the material of which they are composed.

A magnificent golden eagle, measuring seven and a half feet across the wings, was captured near Carrollton, Ill., last week. He was shot and crippled in one wing. On his being brought to the ground, a dog attacked him, but the king of birds pitched in and whipped him.

The Postmaster General decides that circulars for the mails must be unsealed and not clipped on the ends, as is frequently done. Circulars sealed and merely clipped on the end, cannot be sent at less than letter rates, *i. e.*, six cents for each ounce, and three cents for the half ounce.

Pittsburgh papers are rejoicing over an invention to rid that smoky city of its greatest nuisance. A man has invented a small iron apparatus which attached to stoves and ranges, consumes all the smoke and gas. As no soot is made it will be impossible also for chimneys to catch fire.

Anson P. Newkirk, who perished on the severe cold night of last week, in the station house at New York, it appears was not frozen to death, but died from the effects of drinking. He was recently Speaker of the House of Representatives of Indiana.

The Chicago *Tribune*, the great radical organ of the northwest, says, editorially: "There is no hope of the country under the administration of Grant. It is the most corrupt, the most sordid, the most stupid, the most hopelessly joined to its idols, the nation ever saw. The people demand a change and they will have it. If the republicans cannot give it to them, the democrats must."

A little three year old son of Mr. John J. Pegram, was instantly killed on the 9th inst., near Turner's Store, Warren county, by a tree, which Mr. Pegram was cutting down, and which unexpectedly fell in the wrong direction. Mr. P's married sister, with a babe in her arms, narrowly escaped a similar fate.

Mr. Martin V. Terry, of Richmond county, died recently in Baltimore, whither he had gone to have a surgical operation performed on some of the bones of the face. The operation was fatal in its effects.

The Greensboro *Patriot* learns that an oak tree on the plantation of Dr. J. A. Weatherly has been struck by lightning six times in the last two years, and considers it remarkable.

After two respites, says the *Patriot*, the sentence of Alfred Gilmer, colored, condemned to be hung, has been commuted by Gov. Caldwell to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. The petition in the old fellow's behalf was numerously signed by citizens of Guilford.

The case of Geo. Chahoon, formerly radical Mayor of Richmond, who has had three or four trials for forgery, and convicted each time, and who has been for a year past in prison, was finally brought to a close on Saturday last, by a full pardon from the Governor.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 6th inst., concurrent resolutions were laid over, under the rules, calling Col. Saunders of North Carolina and Messrs. Camp and Grist of South Carolina, to the bar of the Senate for contempt.

News from Mexico to the 2d inst., state that Saltillo has been captured by the revolutionary general Trevino. The loss on both sides was heavy. The Government commander at Matameras conceals all news, and this is considered an unfavorable sign for the Government. Mails and telegraphs are stopped.

The Pennsylvania Rail Road has leased the Memphis and Charleston railroad for fifty-five years, guaranteeing 3 per cent. annual interest for the first five years, and after that time 6 per cent. The question of the lease has yet to be submitted to the stockholders.

J. S. Hall, agent for the Kentucky Library scheme, was arrested in Chicago on the 9th inst., and held in $500 bail for violating the law prohibiting lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets.

A grocer in Wilmington bought a lot of live turkeys the other day as a part of his Christmas stock, but the contumacious fowls managed to get away from him and fly into the branches of some trees in the vicinity. The enraged grocer was compelled to shoot his property, before he could secure it.

The devil rebuking sin—radical papers prating about the corruption of the Conservative party.

A difficulty occurred in Wilmington, on the night of the 15th inst., between two colored damsels, Virginia Baker and Betty Faison, which resulted in the latter being severely stabbed by Virginia, who is now repenting in jail.

A despatch from Washington city, dated 7th inst., says: The Treasury Department has again suffered a loss of about fifty-thousand dollars through a defalcation by dishonest clerks. Frederick A. Marden, chief of the division of accounts in the United States Treasurer's office, one of those in whom the officers of the department placed such implicit trust that he was recently selected to accompany some of the new five per cent. bonds to Europe, was arrested yesterday afternoon for having embezzled $15,000 of government money, which had been placed in his possession for safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement. Further investigations have implicated with him Mr. Seth Johnson, a clerk in the cash-room, whose cash has been found from $35,000 to $40,000 short. The complaint against Marden was made in the Police court of the District by William A. Barton, a special detective of the Treasury Department, and he was arrested at his residence in Georgetown. As he was unable to find bail, he was at once placed in the District jail. Mr. Johnston will probably be arrested to-night.

On the morning of the 16th inst., the material train on the Va. & Tenn. R. R. struck a broken rail on the bridge over Dry Creek Hollow, and two caboose cars and two flats were precipitated over the bridge, about thirty feet fall. One of the cars caught fire from a kerosene lamp, and both cabooses, both flats and the bridge were destroyed. Conductor Robert A. Fogus and a colored man named Griffin were burned to ashes, no vestige of their remains being found. The former was alive in the burning car when the engineer reached him, but all efforts to rescue him were unavailing. He told the engineer to leave him to his fate, and the last word he was heard to utter was "Amen."

A party of seventeen emigrants were frozen to death on the prairie, a week or so ago, in Saline county, Nebraska. It seems they were several miles from any house or piece of woods, and the men of the party started off to hunt fuel. As they did not return, the women started to look them up. Next day the bodies of both men and women were found frozen stiff. The little children, who were left covered up warmly in the wagons, were the only survivors of the party.

A dispute, about some personal matter, occurred on the 11th inst., at St. Petersburg, between the Prince Imperial of Russia and the Prince de Reuss, Minister of the German Empire to Russia, in which the passions of both were aroused, and the former so far forgot his dignity as to pound the Minister's face, and otherwise assault him. The princes were dragged apart by friends, and it is hoped no grave national quarrel may grow out of the affair.

The New Orleans *Bee* says that the election of Pinchbeck, a negro of no particular principle, to the presidency of the Louisiana Senate, which position entitles him to the office of Governor in the event of the present incumbent's (Warmoth) resignation, death, or inability to act, was procured by Warmoth to secure himself against impeachment, as no one who has any love for the State would desire to see Pinchbeck Governor.

It leaked out during the Kuklux trials at Columbia, S. C., the other day, that one of the witnesses for the prosecution had been to Washington and had been there paid $200 by Akerman. This is an awfully bad exposure for the Attorney General of the United States.

There is no little excitement in New York regarding the standing of some of the National Banks. Several are supposed to be rotten. The Stuyvesant Bank and the Ocean Bank recently failed, and on the 13th inst., the suspension of the Eighth National bank was announced.

The Chicago *Tribune* (Republican) attributes the defalcation of Hodges to the drunken habits of the Paymaster-General, and insists upon temperance being made an essential qualification for any place of trust under government.

The Bostonians are laughing at their universal efforts last week to thaw out their hydrants with boiling water, having discovered that the obstruction by ice was in the main at the reservoir, twenty miles away, more or less.

Near Gainsville, Ga., a vein of silver ore, said to be from three to ten feet thick, has been discovered. The ore will yield forty dollars a ton.

SAPOLIO.

For house cleaning, washing dishe floors, oil cloths, tables, cleaning window paint, knives, and polishing tin, brass an all metals, use Enoch Morgan's Sons, Sapolio. It is cheaper and better than soap Get it from your Grocer, or at 211 Washington street, N. Y. [49-tf.]

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, N. C., Dec. 29, 1871.

Provisions.			
Bacon	12½@ 15	Chop	2
Lard	15@00	Bran	1½
		Grain.	
Pork	6½@7	Wheat	1 50@1 60
Beef	3@7	Corn,	65 @ 70
Veal	5@ 8	" (old)	00@0 00
Mutton	6@ 8	Rye	75@ 90
Butter	25@00	Oats	60@ 00
Flour	4 @4½	Peas	75@ 00

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Dec. 26.

The receipts have fallen off since last quotations, market animated, with an upward tendency, the lower grades having fully recovered from the decline noticed last week.

Lugs—Common, Red	$4 00 to $5 00
" Good working	5 00 to 7 00
" Com'n, Bright	8 00 to 10 00
" Fine, "	15 00 to 25 00
Extra lots higher.	
Leaf—Common Red,	4 50 to 6 00
" Good	6 00 to 8 00
" Good, rich, waxy,	8 00 to 10 00
" Common Bright,	10 00 to 15 00
" Good, "	15 00 to 25 00
" Fine, "	25 00 to 40 00
" Extra fine lots	40 00 to 60 00

New York, Dec. 26.—Cotton, 20½ a 20⅞ Flour, 7 25 to 8 00; Corn, 76 a 78. Wheat, 1 56 a 1 59; Gold, 109⅜; Bonds, N. C. old, 30½ a, new 12 a 00.

Baltimore, Dec. 26.—Cotton 18½ a 19½ Flour 6 25 a 7 50; Wheat, $1 35 a $1 55; Corn white, 65 a 70, yellow, 68 a 72; Oats, 53 a 00, Bacon, 7½ a 00; Whisky, 99 a 1 00; Lard 10 a 10½.

Richmond, Dec. 26.-Wheat, $1 55 a 1 68 Corn 62 a 67; Oats 58 a 60; Flour, extra, $7 50 a $8 75 per barrel.

Norfolk, Dec. 26.—Bacon, sides, 7½ a 9; Corn 65 a 69. Flour $5 75 a $8 00.

Charlotte, Dec. 19.—Bacon 9½ a 10½; Flour, 3 90 a 4 00; Corn, 75 a 80; Oats, 00 a 65. Wheat, $0 00 a $4 00; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00;

Fayetteville, Dec. 13.—Bacon 10 a 15; Flour, $6 60 a $7 50; Corn $1 00 a $0 00; Oats, 85; Rye, $1 10; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 15; Whisky, $2 25; Brandy, $2 50.

Petersburg, Dec. 27.—Flour $6 50 a $7 50; Wheat, red, $1 20 a $1 40, white $1 35 a $1 50; Corn, 65 a 70; Bacon, hog round 13 a 13½; Whisky, $0 00; Brandy $2 40 a $3 00

THE ECLECTIC for January contains two fine steel engravings "Cardinal Wolsey and the Duke of Buckingham," and "Irving and his Friends." To those who wish a magazine which gives the most unexceptionable resume of Foreign literature, we recommend the Eclectic as one of the best of that class of periodicals. R. E. Pelton, Publisher, 108 Fulton Street, New York. $5 a year.

THE Christmas number of APPLETON'S JOURNAL is magnificent; full of fine engravings and literary articles of merit, both instructive and amusing. It is valuable as a repository of varied literature, calculated to entertain and give a taste for general reading, while its engravings justify its reputation as a journal of Art. $4 in advance. D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, 549 and 551 Broadway, New York.

HARPER'S MONTHLY for January opens with "The Legend of the Mistletoe," followed by "Holland and the Hollanders," a very entertaining article. "The Danish West Indies" containing many things not generally known. "Visit to a Greenland Glacier," making one shiver as if really in that inhospitable clime. The "Poets of the Zodiac" is a curious and pleasing article. Christmastide, of course, comes in for a full share, making a very readable number. $4 a year. Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

SCRIBNER for January is full of seasonable articles. The engravings are among the finest ever printed in this country. Its merits as a good literary magazine are recognized everywhere, and the present number is a specimen of what may be expected in 1872. The "Big Trees and the Yosemite" are among its most entertaining papers. The Christmas articles are as good as the best. A vein of genial humor runs through its pages, making it the grand holiday number which was expected from the worthy publishers, Messrs. Scribner & Co., 664 Broadway, New York. $4 a year.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.—This venerable journal makes its appearance rejuvenated and improved. Its contents show great judgment in its conductors, all the articles being of practical value. Every topic interesting to the agriculturist, suitable for the season, is treated, and the contributors include men of the highest position in agriculture. The article by the Hon. Willoughby Newton, of Virginia, on "Agriculture in the South," is written with the ability and in the spirit of a statesman, and will attract general attention. Besides Agriculture proper, the *Farmer* has departments devoted to the Dairy, Horticulture, Stock and Poultry, as well as to Household Economy, the Fireside, and Rural Architecture.

OLIVER OPTIC'S MAGAZINE begins the year with an excellent story entitled "Sea and Shore, or the Tramps of a Traveller" full of adventure, in which our old friends Phil and Larry meet again. Elijah Kellog commences his "Whispering Pines," the third of his popular College Series. Miss Wheelwright continues her "Legends of Northland," followed by a host of Seasonable Tales and Sketches, making it one of the leading periodicals for Young Folks in this country. $2 50 a year. Lee & Shepard, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

The Weather.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 22.—Heavy snow prevails on the plains, and the weather is the severest that has been felt for many years.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—The thermometer ranges from zero to fourteen degrees below. The river is frozen over at several points—the first time within seven years.

TORONTO, Dec. 22.—The weather is very cold throughout the Dominion, the thermometer varying from sixteen to sixty degrees below zero.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—Heavy rains and high winds have prevailed throughout the State. The merchants loose heavily by the delay in the delivery of Christmas goods from the East, and they threaten to sue the Union Pacific road for damages.

OMAHA, Dec. 23.—The late snow storm was very severe, and extended through the mountains to the Pacific coast. The Western trains are reported snow bound, with a prospect that several days will be required to clear away obstructions.

There was a very severe gale at the West on Saturday. Several buildings in St. Louis were blown down or injured. At Chicago the storm did considerable damage to the buildings in course of erection. The inside walls of the *Tribune* office were more or less damaged. Mr. Morton's new building, on Washington street, which had been carried up four stories, was almost completely demolished.

TORONTO, December 22.—It is very cold throughout the dominion, the thermometer varying from sixteen to sixty degrees below zero.

Report of the condition of the First National Bank of Salem, North Carolina, at the close of business, on Saturday the 16th of December, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$173.908 15
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	7,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Ag'ts	40,527 65
" " other National Banks	1,013 70
Current Expenses	1,140 43
Premiums	7,000 00
Cash Items	2,035 30
Bills of other National Banks	6,001 00
Fractional Currency	700 04
Specie	1,160 00
Legal Tender Notes	30,000 00
	$420,486 27

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund	9,000 00
Discount	4,010 70
Exchange	431 37
Interest	6,908 39
Profit and Loss	3,444 09
National Bank Circulation	135,000 00
Individual Deposits	111,691 72
	420,486 27

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
COUNTY OF FORSYTH.

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21st day of December, 1871.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE J. P.

Correct.—Attest:
I. G. LASH,
E. BELO,
J. W. HUNTER. } Directors.

INK STANDS—Counting House, and Pocket Tilden (non-spilling) Inkstand.

Dangerous Elements.

While the Government is engaged in crushing Ku Klux organizations in the South, it would be well to turn some attention to the dangerous organizations in the North which threaten the peace of society and the degradation of humanity.

On Sunday the 17th inst., a vast crowd of women and men, black and white, paraded the streets of New York City with banners and music in respect to the culprits who sacked and burnt Paris during the late war between France and Prussia. The Internationals, Woman' Rightists, Negroes, Cuban Leaguers, Labor Reformers, French Communists and a host of fools who wish to pull down all that is decent, joined in this Sabbath desecration. Instead of reforming others, they should be subjected to penitentiary reform themselves.

Governor Scott's Impeachment.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 22.—Gov. Scott, with a view of preventing the postponement of the vote on impeachment, sent a message to the legislature this morning convening that body in extraordinary session at noon to-morrow. The Governor's supporters then pressed a vote on a motion to strike out the resolving clause of the impeachment resolution. The motion was carried at one o'clock, yeas 63, nays 32. This defeats the impeachment. Then came another proclamation from the Governor revoking the proclamation issued a few hours previous, and the legislature at 3 o'clock, in pursuance of a current resolution passed last week, adjourned until Jan. 5th.

Small Pox.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—The small pox is decreasing.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The health officer of Brooklyn reports that the small-pox is now under control.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—The health officers report 228 deaths by small pox during the week, being a slight increase over last week.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 23.—The mail train going West on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road ran off the track and collied with a bridge. Three employees were killed and twenty passengers injured.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Comptroller Green's debt statement for the city and county debt is $95,500,000. Cash in the Treasury is nearly seven millions. Unadjusted claims six millions.

MARRIED,

In Winston, on Sunday the 24th inst., by T. T. Best, Esq., Mr. GEORGE E. VOGLER to Miss MATTIE C. LONG.

On the 21st ult., at the residence of Mr, Samuel Wilson, near Danville, Va., by Rev. Dr. Daine, Mr. R. S. ADDERTON, of Lexington, N. C., to Miss MARTHA WILSON.

On the 24th inst., by T. T. Best, Esq., Mr. WM. TUCKER to Miss MATTIE COLLINS.

DIED,

In this place, on Saturday morning last, Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, aged about 62 years.

AT THE STORE OF

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

NOW OPENING,

A New and Handsome Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

selected especially with a view to suit the wants and tastes of this community.

A full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of Ladies' Worsted Goods, a variety of the newest patterns and styles, besides a large stock of Calicoes and Sheetings bleached and unbleached.

MEN'S WEAR.

Superior advantages offered in the way of Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds. Ready Made Overcoats, Shirts, a large stock, Knit Shirts and Drawers, Shawls, Blankets, &c., &c.

NOTIONS.

A well selected variety, consisting of Ladies Shawls, double and single, of every description; Scarfs, Nubias and Hoods; Children's Fancy Stockings, and in fact, almost everything that can be inquired for in this class of goods.

BOOTS and SHOES.

A fine assortment, selected with great care, from the best manufactories.

LEATHER.

We have secured a very fine stock of Upper and Sole Leather, from the very best tanners of Davidson, Yadkin and Forsyth counties. Always a good stock of Hemlock Leather on hand. Shoemaker's Findings, &c., &c.

HATS and CAPS,

of the latest styles and in great variety.

DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE-STUFFS,

warranted to be unadulterated.

WINDOW GLASS,

by the pane or box.

HARDWARE.

Having had considerable experience in the Hardware trade, we flatter ourselves that we have secured the finest stock ever brought to this market. Builders, Cabinet-Makers and others will find it to their interest to call upon us, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Any description of Hardware, such as Sash and Circular Saws, Mortising Machines, &c., will be ordered at any time, and sold at manufacturer's prices.

QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY and TINWARE

of every possible description, and at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Spices, Rice, &c., &c.

We keep constantly on hand Plows, Plow Points, Land Sides, and a variety of other agricultural implements.

A large stock of Iron, consisting of Skelp Iron, Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.

The subscribers feel grateful to their friends throughout the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have received, and trust that by strict attention to business and by keeping only the best articles in every line, they will merit a continuance of the public favor.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

NEW GOODS.

A NEW LOT OF DRY GOODS AT J. L. FULKERSON'S.

Salem, N. C., December 15, 1871.

BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC COMPOUNDS

SUCH as **Carbolic Disinfecting Soap,** for washing Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, &c.

It will positively destroy all insects on Cattle, and cure Mange, Scratches and Sores of all kinds.

Bed Bugs are at once killed, and their nits destroyed by its use.

The Carbolic Plant Protector destroys and prevents Bugs, Flies, Catterpillars, Plant Lice, Black Scab, Turnip and Cabbage Flies, &c., and is very cheap.

The Carbolic Balm Ointment is said to be the best *Family Salve* in the *world*, and only 25 cents a bottle. Call and get a circular.

At J. L. FULKERSON'S.

Salem, N. C., June 9, 1871. 23-tf

The Frazer Axle Grease

s said to be the best. Call on J. L. FULKERSON.

Millinery! Millinery!!

Mrs. J. G. DOUTHIT,

SALEM, N. C.

HAVING located one door above Wm. T. Vogler's New Jewelry Store, respectfully informs her numerous friends that she has opened a new assortment of FRENCH AND AMERICAN HATS, BONNETS and MILLINERY GOODS of the latest and most approved styles. Ladies will save money by calling and examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Hats and Bonnets will be sold at cost.

Mrs. J. G. DOUTHIT.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 13, 1871. 41-tf.

Winston Male Academy.

THE SPRING SESSION of this school will open January 10th, 1872, and continue twenty weeks.

Rates of Tuition as heretofore.
Board from $8 to $10 per month.
For circulars and further particulars address
J. W. GOSLEN, Principal.
Winston, N. C., Dec. 19th, 1871.

Refreshment Fair!

The Managers of Elm Street Sunday School respectfully announce that on FRIDAY EVENING Dec. 29th, they propose holding a Refreshment Fair, the proceeds of which will be appropriated to enlarging their S. S. Building. All friends of the cause are cordially invited to attend. Fresh Oysters will be served up on the occasion.

The Fair will be held in the vacant house above Winkler's Confectionery. Doors open from 4 to 9 o'clock, P. M.

New Year Presents.

We have on hand a splendid assortment of

NECK TIES,
LACE COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
AND NUMEROUS FANCY GOODS.

IN JET AND SHELL JEWELRY

we have the best and latest styles, and at LOW PRICES.

All purchasers will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. BLICKENDERFER'S
Notion and Variety Store.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 15, 1871-50-tf

CUFFS AND COLLARS.

FINE LINE OF CUFFS AND COLLARS at the NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.
50-tf.

SEWING THREAD.

40 DIFFERENT SHADES AND COLORS of Sewing Silk, by which you can match any piece of goods, at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

KID GLOVES.

KIDD GLOVES at $1 a pair and upward at the NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.
50 tf

HANDKERCHIEFS.

HANDKERCHIEFS in Ornamental Boxes. A very neat present for a lady, at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

HOSIERY.

FINE LINE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE, at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

WE have added to our Stock a complete assortment of Ladies' Under Garments.
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

COUNTERPANES.

JUST RECEIVED, a new lot of the celebrated **"Conestoga" Counterpanes,** which we will sell at greatly reduced prices at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

DRY GOODS.

WE keep a well selected Stock of all the FINEST DRY GOODS, and for the convenience of persons at a distance from Charlotte, will take pleasure in filling orders promptly.

BREM, BROWN & CO.,
Dec. 15, 1871-50-2w Charlotte, N. C.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS, Dress Trimmings, Embroideries, &c., &c. Orders solicited. Samples sent by mail.

BREM, BROWN & CO.,
Dec. 15, 1771-50-2w Charlotte, N. C.

THOS. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SALEM, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State.

June 16, 1871.-24-tf.

GREAT ATTRACTION AT THE

NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

WE have just received one of the LARGEST STOCKS of

Notions and Fancy Goods

ever brought to this market, consisting of LACE, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, CUFFS and COLLARS, and a large variety of other articles.

J. BLICKENDERFER,
Dec. 15, 1871-50-tf Salem, N. C.

A NEW STOCK

OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, JET & TORTOISE SHELL JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, and an assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

suitable for New Year Presents, just received

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1871.

I desire to notify my friends and patrons that I have removed from my old stand, and am now again engaged with Mr. E. A. Vogler, in his well known Jewelry Store, where I will be pleased to see them; and any work they wish done in the *Clock, Watch* or *Jewelry line*, I promise them shall be well and promptly attended to.

Nov. 1871-45-3m. P. D. HEADLEY.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., will be held at their Banking-House in Salem, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January next, at 3 P. M.

W. A. LEMLY, *Cashier.*
Dec. 8, 1871.-49-tm.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES

OFFICE OF

PATTERSON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

AND BUYERS OF

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

MAIN STREET.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 24, 1871.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The Finest Stock of Goods ever brought to Salem since the War, can now be found at our Store.

We have the latest and most desirable styles of

DRESS GOODS,

from the cheapest Prints, to the most elegant Serges, Satteens, Empres Cloths, Poplins, Alpacas, &c. Also

SHAWLS

in great variety. We have a very large and varied assortment of

NOTIONS,

GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES, BUTTONS, THREADS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We have a nicely selected stock of SOAPS, PERFUMERY,

Drugs and Dye Stuffs.

We keep at all times a full line of

GROCERIES:

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SPICES, &c.

We keep the largest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

to be found in the county.

This department claims especial attention, and all our sewed work is made to our order by the very best manufacturers.

We offer a very desirable lot of

HATS AND CAPS,

and we are prepared to make special orders for Hats and Caps at any time.

We offer also all the various articles in the

HARDWARE

line, usually needed in this section of country.

We always keep the largest and best stock of

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE

in this market.

We also have in stock a very large supply of the different kinds of

IRON,

suitable for Carriage and Wagonmakers, Blacksmiths and Farmers, and a well selected stock of light and durable

HOLLOW WARE.

In addition to the above we keep

Ready-Made Clothing,

BLANKETS, WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, LOOKING GLASSES, WINDOW SHADES, UMBRELLAS,

and many other useful articles.

We are Agents for
THOMPSON'S PLOUGHS,
STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

Our House is Headquarters for

FRIES' GOODS,

both Cotton and Woolen.

We have the only Wagon Yard of any size in town, and it is always open to our customers.

We are anxious to extend our trade;—we do not intend to be undersold, and it s to the interest of every one to examine our stock before purchasing. It is our business to show goods, and we take pleasure in doing so.

Our thanks are due our friends for a very liberal patronage.

PATTERSON & CO.

WORTH & WORTH,
General Shipping and Commission MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

D. G. WORTH. B. G. WORTH

money (to-day more than double, nearly [illegible] the appropriations of a Democratic C[illegible] eleven years ago, not counting annuities [illegible] Indians, pensions to soldiers, and interest [illegible] debt), and who would oblige all spending [illegible] the people's money got by taxes to be wi[illegible] honesty and thrift; likewise all those wh[illegible] would spare a little the people's landed estate for the landless millions hereafter and stop its squandering dominions in a day upon those who already own too much.

IV.—All those who would reduce the number of commodities taxed by our tariff from thousands to a few dozens, and so empty our custom-houses of half their officials, rid the statute-books of half their odious snares for honesty or bribes to fraud, and unfetter scores of our native industries.

V.—All those who would lower the rates also of our tariff taxes to the point of most easily yielding the largest revenue—who would abandon the protectionist system of reducing the public revenue whilst increasing the extortionate profits of a few at the expense of all other industries.

VI.—All those who would abolish every unlawful tax, like that on incomes; every unjust tax like that which gives banks the people's profits on a national currency; every unequal and indeterminate tax, like that levied most cruelly upon the poor—the tax of our irredeemable paper-money.

THE WORLD will aim—as the recognized and leading organ of the Democratic party in the great focus of national commerce and intelligence—to fulfill this its mission and duty with steadfast boldness and fidelity; to inspire in the ranks of those who think the same things concerning the Republic an united, organized, determined, and persistent zeal; to win new recruits from among those who have been enemies to the Democracy in the conflicts of a dead past; and to marshal an unbroken phalanx to the triumph at the ballot-box (true battle-field of republics) of Liberty, Equality, and Law.

As a Vehicle of News,

THE WORLD will spare no expense, no energy, to maintain and advance its place in the first rank of metropolitan journals. Its fresh, abundant, various, and accurate news, comprising the whole circle of current intelligence and literature will be discussed, as becomes

A Trustworthy Organ of Opinion,

with candor, with steady devotion to sound public and private morals, with special knowledge for special themes, and with various and wide-reaching apprehension of the manifold interests of men and women in their homes, their market-places, their work-shops, and their farms.

THE WEEKLY WORLD.

A large quarto sheet, printed throughout in large type, and published every Wednesday morning.—Among its prominent features are:

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